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INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	USSR
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DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

SUBJECT Economic - Telecommunications

HOW PUBLISHED Daily newspapers

DATE DIST. 8 Jun 1949

WHERE PUBLISHED USSR

NO. OF PAGES 3

DATE
PUBLISHED 30 Apr - 15 May 1949

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

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RADIO AND TELEPHONE FACILITIES EXTENDED

MOSCOW KOLKHOZES GET RADIOS -- Pravda, No 127, 7 May 49

During 1948, all kolkhozes in 13 rayons of Moscow Oblast were equipped with radios. Over 1,000 kolkhozes and 50,000 kolkhoz houses receives new radios. Radiofication is progressing successfully in 1949. During a 4-month period, radios were installed in 679 kolkhozes, and over 27,000 controllable loudspeakers were set up in kolkhoz homes. By 7 May, 3,220 kolkhozes in Moscow Oblast had been equipped with radios. Enterprises of Moscow City and Oblast gave valuable aid in the installation of radio facilities.

63,000 RADIOS IN LATVIA -- Sovetskaya Latvija, No 106, 7 May 49

As of 1 May 1949, the number of radio rebroadcasting stations in the Latvian SSR exceeded 50,000. However, only 10 percent of this number are in rural communities.

There are almost 63,000 radio receivers in the Latvian SSR. Until now, the establishment of radio facilities in villages was hindered by the lack of a low-cost mass-produced radio receiver. The "Radiotekhnika" Plant recently produced a battery receiver, prices under 200 rubles.

Radio broadcasting in Latvia is done from a powerful radio station operating on a wave length of 514.6 meters. The station operates 17 hours a day, and during 10 hours of each day the radio committee broadcasts its own program in Latvian and Russian.

AZERBAIDZHAN RADIO FACILITIES -- Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 88, 7 May 49

P. Nikul, representative of the Ministry of Communications USSR for the Azerbaydzhan SSR, reports that from the First Five-Year Plan to the present, the republic's radio facilities have expanded from one

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small rebroadcasting station in Baku with 50 operating loudspeakers to many large radio rebroadcasting stations with more than 100,000 loudspeakers. During the last 2 years alone, rebroadcasting stations in 42 rayons were reconstructed and 18,000 new loudspeakers were installed in villages and kolkhoses. Radiofication, particularly in the republic's rural areas, is still lagging behind demand. The plan for the next few years calls for radiofication of all villages and kolkhoses in Azerbaydzhan.

MTSs and kolkhoses are beginning to use dispatcher radio communications. The Kasumizmaylovskaya MTS was the first in the republic to install two-way radio communications with tractor brigades.

Plans for the next 3 - 4 years call for the radiofication of more than 3,000 kolkhoses, with the installation of 100 - 150 loudspeakers in each.

BAKU RADIO BOARD WINS ALL-UNION PRIZE -- Bakinskiy Rabochiy, No 88, 7 May 49

The Baku Radio Communications Board (director, Guseynov; secretary of Party organization, Shlimak) was awarded the Transferable Red Banner of the VTsSPS and the Ministry of Communications USSR and first prize for its outstanding work in the first quarter 1949.

ARMENIAN RADIO FACILITIES EXPAND -- Kommunist, No 106, 7 May 49

The USSR now has more than 10,000 radio rebroadcasting stations. In the 10 years between 1930 and 1940, the number of such stations increased almost 18 times and the number of loudspeakers 57 times. Production of radio receivers in 1949 will be 700 percent of 1948 production.

In the Armenian SSR, more than 400 population centers have been provided with radio facilities, with a total of 45,000 radio rebroadcasting loudspeakers. There are 15,000 radio receivers for individual and collective use in the republic and 34 local broadcasting administrations. In 1948 alone, 70 population centers were newly equipped with radio facilities. The plan for the next 4 years provides for radiofication of more than 700 population centers with installation of 270,000 radio loudspeakers, including 80,000 receivers. The 1949 plan calls for radiofication of 139 population centers with installation of 26,000 rebroadcasting loudspeakers. In April 1949, radio facilities were installed in kolkhoses in the villages of Verin Artashat and Norashen in Artashatskiy Rayon, Mets Shagriar, Tandzut, and Sovetakan in Oktemberyskiy Rayon, and in Parakar in Schmiadzinskiy Rayon.

1,000 MTSs HAVE RADIO COMMUNICATION -- Kommunist, No 110, 12 May 49

More than 1,000 MTSs in the Ukraine, North Caucasus, Siberia, the Volga provinces, and other regions of the USSR are equipped with radios for communication between the MTSs and tractor brigades working in the field. The radio sets permit communication with units working as far away as 30 kilometers. The set used is the Brozhay model, which is easy to operate and does not require specialists.

All MTSs in Krasnoyarsk Kray and Sverdlovsk Oblast are equipped with Urozhay sets.

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UKRAINE GETS INTERCITY TELEPHONE SERVICE -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 101, 30 Apr 49

The Central Intercity Telephone Station of the Ukrainian SSR has announced that orders for telephone service are now being accepted from private phones. The service is available on credit and can make connections with any point in the USSR having telephone communication. The basic rates for 3 minutes are as follows: calls within the oblast, 3 rubles; interoblast and interrepublic calls to points within a radius of 600 kilometers, 4 rubles 50 kopeks; calls outside the 600-kilometer radius, 7 rubles 50 kopeks. Rates on calls made between 0000 and 0700 are reduced 50 percent.

LENINGRAD INSTALLS DIAL TELEPHONE EXCHANGES -- Pravda, No 135, 15 May 49

The new Turgenev dial telephone exchange has been put into operation in Leningrad. In May, "Lentelefonstroy" (Leningrad Telephone Construction) will complete the "Sovetskaya" dial telephone exchange.

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